

## APPLETON



## CRESCENT

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF ITS LAWS."

BY RYAN &amp; BROTHER.

CITY OF APPLETON, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

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## Business Directory.

**George H. Myers,**  
Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Office on Madison Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. 9-1

**T. H. Hurd,**  
Attorney at Law, Office over the Bank, Appleton, Wisconsin. 9-2

**Samuel How,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public, Office on Madison Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. 9-3

**Geo. B. Clark,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Appleton, Wisconsin. Office on Madison Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. 11

**E. C. Giff,**  
Under Sheriff Outagamie County, Wis. All official business promptly attended to. Office at the County Jail, and in the Fox & W. B. Bldg. 10-1

**P. H. O'Brien,**  
Register of Deeds for Outagamie County, Office in the County Jail Building, Appleton, Wisconsin. 10-2

**Charles Granger,**  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Outagamie County, Office in the County Jail Building. Business attended to promptly. 9-4

**Amos Brouillard,**  
Treasurer of Outagamie County, Office in County Jail Building, Appleton, Wis. 10-3

**C. A. Hauer,**  
Clerk Circuit Court, Deputy Clerk Board and Register of Deeds, Notary Public, Outagamie County, Deeds, etc., drawn. Office in County Jail Building, Appleton, Wis. 10-4

**S. H. H. Jr.,**  
Notary Public and Conveyancer, A returned soldier ready for work. Appleton, Wisconsin. 10-5

**James Tibbles,**  
United States Deputy Assessor, Office with George Myers, on Madison Street. All persons interested will find him there during business hours. 9-5

**Dr. Thompson,**  
Office over Allen and Jackson's drug store, Appleton, Wis. 10-6

**Dr. Earle G. Brander,**  
[City of Toronto, Canada],  
Office at H. A. Clark's, Appleton, Wis. 10-7

**J. S. Sutherland, M. D.,**  
Office at the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, and will practice in Appleton and in the County, office over Smith's Bookstore. 12-10

**Fay & Humphrey,**  
Dealers in clothing, hats, caps, gents' furnishings, etc., on Madison Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. 10-8

**W. M. Russell,**  
Wholesale and retail dealer in shoes, hats, caps, etc., on Madison Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. 10-9

**Henry Turner,**  
Keeper of the Appleton Jail, on Madison Street, near Madison Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. 10-10

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## Fay &amp; Humphrey's Music.

Though not yet the smoke of battle  
Clear along our Southern sky,  
Though the cannon thunders rattle,  
And the lightning flash on high;  
And though still our dullest senses  
March to conquer or to die;

Yet for those who stay behind them,  
(Ready when their turn shall come,  
To oppose, wherever they find them,  
All the hosts of Freedom's home)  
How a constant need of music  
Should be ever supplied.

CLOTHING made for the soldier  
From child blouse to hot muslin,  
Care to please you, and making  
With their own hands, and making  
Fay & Humphrey still are waiting,  
To supply a constant need.

Mer, son, boys, what'er your nation,  
Kiss, complexion, rank, may be,  
Come from every rank and station,  
Just YOUR STYLE you quick shall see;  
Suits, for Spring and Summer wearing,  
Ready-made, shall please your eye.

You that come just now deserting,  
(Come to the "Fourth's" Exchange) and buy  
A new suit, and a new coat,  
And a new hat, and a new pair of shoes,  
And a new pair of socks,  
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## ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO

BY THE HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,  
SUGAR PARK, OHIO, JULY 10, 1863.

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of State, banished thence to the Confederate States, and there held as an alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole, fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart, an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired upon by ships flying the flag of my own country, I found myself first a freeman when on British soil. And to-day, under the protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home.

The shallow contrivance of the weak despots at Washington, and their advisers, have been defeated. Nay, it has been turned against them; and I, who was banished as a secret foe to the Confederates, having refused in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause, even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and government, unbroken in word, thought or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you while at home, and before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as a fellow-citizen. To-day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and sea, still in exile, though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative. Grateful certainly I am, for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism, implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the last of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. Nor is it the cause of constitutional liberty and private right, cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significance to the action of your convention. Yours was, indeed, an act of justice to a citizen who for his devotion to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world, and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Constitution, subvert your present government and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the Restorers and Defenders of Constitutional Liberty, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me, are gentlemen of character, ability, integrity and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and to Liberty. Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare, and now the most valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way, all these nominations were fit to be made. And even jealousy, I am sure, will now be lulled, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Mr. Pugh as your candidate for Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot, eminent as a lawyer, and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I hail his acceptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the Republic.

I endorse your noble platform—elegant in style, admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourselves to the great mission just now of the Democratic party—to restore and make sure, first, the rights and liberties declared yours by your Constitution. It is vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannical power. It is base to yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to surrender these liberties and rights to the creatures whom your own breath created and can destroy.

Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter, as hitherto, have the right to discuss and condemn the principles and policy of the party—the ministry—the men who, for the time, conduct the government—to demand of their servants a reckoning of their stewardship, and to place other men and another party in power at their supreme will and pleasure? Shall Order Thirty-eight or the Constitution be the supreme law of the land? And shall the citizen any more be arrested by an armed soldiery at midnight, dragged from wife and child and home to a military prison—thence to a mock-military trial—condemned, and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights?

This is the issue, and nobly you have met it. It is the very question of free popular government itself. It is the whole question—upon the one side, liberty; on the other, despotism. The President, as the recognized head of the party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing; acts of legislation nothing. In time of war, there is but one will supreme—his will; and but one law, military necessity.

Military orders superseded the Constitution, and military commissions usurp the place of the ordinary courts of justice in the land. Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more, by arms, they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous Burnside—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitutional liberty—to try the experiment in Ohio—aided by a judge whom I name not, because he has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country.

In your hands, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the Administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President, they have justified his outrages upon the Constitution and liberty, and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on the part of the Administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of might, would forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, whenever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Suffer them not to evade the issue, and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

And now, finally, let me ask, what is the pretext for all the monstrous acts and claims of arbitrary power which you have so nobly denounced? "Military necessity." But if, indeed, all these be demanded by military necessity, then, believe me, your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For if this war is to terminate only by the subjugation or submission of the Southern force and arms, the infant of to-day will not live to see the end of it. No, in another way only can it be brought to a close. Travelling a thousand miles or more, through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman or child, who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms even in the most desperate extremity.

And whatever may and must be the ever varying fortunes of war, in all of which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose, than at any period since the beginning of the struggle. These may indeed be unworldly truths, but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet anyone, whatever his opinions or station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have ceased and invading armies been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of reunion. And who shall doubt the issue of the argument?

I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to the war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened. And may the God of Heaven and Earth so rule the minds and hearts of Americans everywhere, that with a Constitution maintained, a Union restored and liberty henceforth made secure, a grander and nobler destiny shall yet be ours, than that even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the Republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

THE DISTANCE CANNON CAN BE HEARD—During the late battle of Gettysburg, it is a remarkable fact that the cannonading was heard at Greensburg, Pa., a distance on an air line of one hundred and twenty-five miles. On Friday, the 3d inst., two gentlemen of town drove out a few miles southwest from here, and calling at a farm house, the owner inquired what the news was from the battle. The farmer said there was a great battle going on, as he heard the cannon the evening before, and that morning. Driving a mile or two farther, they stopped at another farm house, where they stayed for dinner, and here they learned firing had been heard all the early part of the night before and all the morning of the 3d. When listening, those gentlemen could then distinctly hear it, the sounds being sharp and at times so frequent that it was impossible to count the discharges. On lying down on the ground they could distinctly feel the jarring.

A London gossip says the Princess Alice has the beauty, and Prince Alfred has the brains of the royal family. He is a lively, ambitious young man, no great admirer of his big brother, whose marriage he at first absolutely refused to attend. He was much disappointed because the great powers decided he should not be King of Greece.

## The Age of our Planet.

A very thoughtful article, the result of five years' study, upon the origin, growth, substructure, chronology of the great Florida coral reef, appears in a current number of the American Journal of Science, from the pen of Capt. E. B. Hunt, an officer of engineers in the United States army, who was charged with the construction of Fort Taylor, upon one of the "keys" in the Florida channel. Regarding the whole reef as a coral origin, Captain Hunt describes its enormous extent and cubic contents, averaging throughout the bay a depth of not less than three hundred fathoms of growing and detrital coral material, and demanding a chronologic scheme for its construction which which literally appals the investigator. Taking the living reef at one twentieth the breadth of the total bank, the depth of the bank at three hundred fathoms, and rate of growth at the rate of half an inch per annum, we find 83,000 years required as the time of building. If to the bulk and thickness of this gulfbank be added that of the main peninsula, and the limestone strata of the grand slopes to the Gulf into the South Atlantic, the total measures of time required for the creation and accumulation of these organic structures is almost inconceivable. "If it be a fact," says the author, "that all this limestone mass is of coral origin, the time of its growth cannot be reduced below the term of 5,000,000 years."

## What their Friends Say.

The closing paragraph of an editorial in the Green Lake Spectator of recent date is far more severe on the administration than anything we have seen in a democratic paper. The Spectator believes in surprising free speech, and freeing the negro even at the cost of disunion and civil war. We will hear of no threats to destroy or suppress the office. Says the Spectator: "This administration is so weak, feeble, vacillating, that even its friends find it difficult to help despising it. With the exception of those who live on green-backs, we don't believe there are enough men in the country to form a regiment, who do not believe that the administration is a miserable contemptible failure. If we believed that the Democratic party was as patriotic, as courageous, we should pray morning, noon, and night, to all the powers above and beneath, to hurry up the Presidential election. All this administration seem to think of is to sin, and then repent; all it seems capable of doing is to issue 'green-backs' and bury soldiers."

PROVIDENCE.—At the destruction of Calao, in 1847, no more than one of the inhabitants was saved, and he by a providence the most extraordinary. This man was on the fort that overlooked the harbor, going to strike the flag, when he perceived the sea retreat to a considerable distance, and then, swelling mountain-high, it returned with great violence. The people run from their houses in terror and confusion; he heard a cry of *submerge* rise from all parts of the city, and immediately all was silent; the sea had cut off the city, and he was buried forever in its bosom; but the same wave that destroyed it, drove a little boat by the place where he stood, into which he threw himself and was saved.

CONJUGAL BLISS.—An English paper, descending relative to the various qualities of conjugal bliss, states that in the city of London the official record for the last year stand thus:—(1) Runaway wives, 1,152; runaway husbands, 2,458; married persons legally divorced, 4,175; living in open warfare, 17,345; living in private misunderstanding, 13,310; mutual indifference, 55,175; regarded as happy, 3,175; nearly happy, 127; perfectly happy, 13.

MAJOR GENERAL HALLIDAY.—I have the honor to inform you, that with this there fell into our hands over 5,500 prisoners, including one Major-General, one Brigadier-General, 20 pieces heavy artillery, five complete batteries, numbering 31 pieces, field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for line and heavy guns, 44,800 pounds cannon powder, 5000 stand arms, 150,000 rounds small arm ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. We captured also two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

## A Shameless Confession.

The public will recollect an account some time since, of an interview of Adjutant General Thomas with the Chicago Irish Legion, during his recent visit to the troops in the country about Memphis and Vicksburg, and of his attempt to compel the Legion to furnish for the negro policy of the administration. Adjutant General Thomas has published his own account of the affair. It is as follows:

I was compelled to speak to the troops along the route—speaking one day some seven or eight times. During my tour I met an Irish regiment, the 90th Illinois, from Chicago—men who read the Chicago Times. After talking to them awhile I proposed











